

JPRS 80547

12 April 1982

# Vietnam Report

No. 2357

**FBIS** FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

12 April 1982

## VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2357

## CONTENTS

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Major General Discusses Southern Youths in VPA (Tran Dinh Cuu; THANH NIEN, Dec 81) .....	1
Military Region 7 Builds 'Mobilizable' Reserve Force (Tran Nguyen Trang; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 15 Feb 82) .....	10

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'AFP' Reports on Malnutrition in Vietnam (AFP, 20 Mar 82) .....	11
Kampuchean Adventure Affecting Vietnamese Economy (THE STATESMAN, 16 Feb 82) .....	13
Pham Van Dong for Closer Vietnamese-Indian Relations (Cecil Victor; PATRIOT, 22 Feb 82) .....	15
Briefs	
Farewell Call To De Cuellar	17
Lao Women's Delegation	17
Soviet-Aided Plant	17
Greek National Day	17
Malta National Day	18

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Council of Ministers' Resolution on Economization (NHAN DAN, 16 Feb 82) .....	19
--	----

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Domestic Trade Sector Discusses 1982 Guidelines, Tasks (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 2 Mar 82) .....	25
Guidelines Set for Purchases by Domestic, Foreign Trade Sectors (NHAN DAN, 16 Feb 82) .....	27

Vice Minister Outlines Steps for Economizing on Coal (Tran Anh Vinh; TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC, Dec 81) .....	30
Briefs	
Dong Nai Resettlers .....	35
AGRICULTURE	
Hanoi Reviews Agricultural Activities Over Past 10 Days (Hanoi Domestic Service, 22 Mar 82) .....	36
Developing Forestry by Combining It With Agriculture (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 27 Feb 82) .....	38
Briefs	
AG-Industrial Meeting .....	40
Grain Delivery Pace Slows .....	40
Nghia Binh Grain Production .....	40
HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION	
1981 Production of Coal Sector Reported (QUOAN DOI NHAN DAN, 13 Feb 82) .....	41
Briefs	
Coal Mines Built, Expanded .....	42
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	
Briefs	
Hanoi Air Terminal Inaugurated .....	43
LABOR	
Ho Chi Minh City Assault Youths Assigned to Dac Lac Province (Hoang Binh; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 15 Feb 82) .....	44
POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE	
Progress, Problems of New Economic Zones Reported (Minh Ueyn; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 15 Feb 82) .....	45
BIOGRAPHIC	
Information on Vietnamese Personalities .....	49
PUBLICATIONS	
Table of Contents of 'TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC' No 12, 1981 (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC, Dec 81) .....	57

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### MAJOR GENERAL DISCUSSES SOUTHERN YOUTHS IN VPA

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 81 pp 3-8

[Article by Major General Tran Dinh Cuu, deputy commander of Military Region 7: "Some Thoughts on Molding the New Person Among the Youths of the Armed Forces of Military Region 7"]

[Text] During the past several years, under the light of the resolution of the 4th Party Congress, under the leadership of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, under the direct leadership of the party committee of the military region and the local party committee echelons and with the love, help and care of the people, the armed forces of Military Region 7 have excellently completed the tasks assigned to them by the party and people. Of greatest significance was the fact that the armed forces of the military region, together with friendly units and the various localities, won a tremendous victory in the war on the southwestern border, thereby fulfilling their international obligation, crushing the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary lackey army and helping the army and people of Kampuchea totally liberate that fraternal country. At the same time, the armed forces of the military region have, in recent years, fulfilled their task of fighting to protect the fatherland, actively and urgently built up their forces, built a strong military region, maintained political security and social order and safety, actively participated in productive labor, economic construction and so forth, thereby bringing about a fundamental change in the work of the military region's armed forces of building and protecting the fatherland.

In these achievements, the youths of the armed forces played an important role and were worthy of being the shock force in every task. In particular, beginning in 1976, hundreds of thousands of youths in Ho Chi Minh City, the provinces of Dong Nai, Song Be, Tay Ninh and Long An and the Vung Tao-Con Dao Special Zone eagerly departed to fulfill their obligation to protect the fatherland. They have been present in all areas of the military region and have recorded excellent achievements, thereby proving themselves worthy of being the inheritors of the glorious revolutionary tradition of their fathers and elder brothers. During the days and months spent fighting on the southwestern border and fulfilling our international obligation, they were cadres and soldiers who fought with bravery and tenacity, overcame every hardship and sacrifice, maintained our sovereignty over each bit of sacred soil of the fatherland and received the love and wholehearted assistance

of the Kampucheans. They helped to build heroic collectives with heroic achievements in the cause of protecting the fatherland. They have also been present in the remote wilderness areas, working night and day to build new economic zones, thereby helping to bring prosperity to the country. They have also tirelessly trained in order to become proficient in the use of weapons at each position along the border and on the islands, thus helping to firmly protect the military region's area of operation. These results indicate the constant effort made by youths to mature following the total liberation of the South. Although influenced by the old system, when educated by the party and Youth Union, they rapidly joined the new life, forged themselves in challenges and became cadres and soldiers of the heroic Vietnam People's Army.

Recently, thousands of youths who completed their task in the army and returned to their localities have continued to display the will of a soldier forged within the army in their new tasks at agencies, schools, enterprises, subwards, villages and so forth. This proves that, under the leadership of the party, of the armed forces, in general, and of Military Region 7, in particular, the army has truly become the great school of youths, become the place that forges and teaches youths to be new, socialist persons who possess the goals and ideals of communism, possess socialist patriotism, possess a high sense of discipline, possess the spirit of collective ownership, love their work and possess the noble proletarian international spirit.

The above mentioned results have their origin in our party's concern for the young generation, in the love and care provided by the various levels within the military region, in the wholehearted assistance provided by the people and in the tremendous efforts made by each and every youth within the armed forces of the military region.

On the basis of the characteristics of the military region and from the results of the youth movement within the armed forces of the military region, we have reached some conclusions concerning guiding and leading youth work within the military region in order to help mold the new person among the youths of the armed forces. It is hoped that the opinions expressed by us, opinions which reflect the realities within the armed forces of Military Region 7, will help to clarify the viewpoints of the party concerning youth work within the army.

I. To Begin with, It is Necessary To Have a Firm Grasp of What Is Involved in Teaching the Goals and Ideals of Communism to Youths. We Must Teach Youths on an Increasingly High Level and in a Manner Consistent with Each Person Being Taught and with the Characteristics of Youths

The majority of the youths in the armed forces of the military region are youths from the provinces and cities of the South. As a result, the influence of the old society upon youths is a reality. Our enemies, past as well as present, have tried to cause youths to live without goals, to live without ideals, to live for today, not tomorrow. This is a harmful vestige of neo-colonialism that is still



found among youths, one that it will take us many years to erase. When entering the army, the majority of the youths within Military Region 7, although they have been taught patriotism and their obligation to protect the fatherland, do not have a thorough understanding of these matters and some youths even have a shallow, vague concept of them. In addition, their knowledge of the revolution is limited and varies from person to person. As a result, the problem faced here is how to give youths a scientific understanding of the revolution, especially an understanding of the ideals of communism, and how to make youths aware of the fact that the socialist system, the communist system is a beautiful system, a superior system, is the goal of our people, is a system which youths have the task of building and protecting. To accomplish this, we must employ the art of teaching youths on the basis of their special characteristics, must teach youths on an increasingly high level, beginning with simple knowledge and advancing to profound knowledge. This education must progress from learning the tradition of the locality to learning the tradition of the nation, from learning about the love of the people to learning about class love, from learning patriotism, in general, to learning socialist patriotism and the proletarian international spirit. It must progress from teaching hatred of the direct actions of the enemy to teaching hatred of the imperialist clique and reactionary groups, which are the enemies of progressive mankind. On the basis of this awareness, youths are ready to take action, ready to overcome every hardship and endure every sacrifice in order to protect the fatherland, fulfill their international obligation and excellently complete each task assigned to them. Although they still have many shortcomings, as a result of firmly adhering to these educational requirements and guidelines, the youths within the armed forces of the military region have undergone many fundamental changes. Even during the days of the war to protect the southwestern border, tens of thousands of young men and women from the various localities within the military region, faced with the barbarous massacre of our compatriots in the border areas of Tay Ninh and Song Be Provinces by the Pol Pol-Ieng Sary clique, volunteered to go to the front to kill the enemy and avenge the people. When they bore arms in combat and as a result of the constant education provided by their units, the initial patriotism and love of the people of these youths became a love of the entire tradition of the country and the people, a love of the achievements of the revolution, achievements gained through untold bloodshed. And, through the realities of this fight, they became able to differentiate between enemies and friends. On this basis, they were ready to fulfill every task for their friends, even if it meant overcoming countless difficulties and hardships.

The realities of combat and work gradually helped youths become fully aware of the ideals of communism, raised their thinking and soul to a higher level and developed pure dreams that go far beyond ordinary thinking. They have showed them that today's life is only a life of true meaning and happiness when they give themselves to the country, to the people. To do this well, command cadres, especially political cadres, must have confidence in the new strata of youths, must abandon their bias and prejudices concerning the youths in the area once occupied by the enemy. They must trust the capabilities of youths, boldly assign them new tasks and help them to overcome every difficulty in order to complete these tasks.

Only when we have a thorough understanding of the viewpoint presented above can we understand why many youths in Ho Chi Minh City, youths who had never before spent 1 day far from their homes, now steadfastly remain at border bases; why youths who never before experienced a difficult life now steadfastly remain in the headwater areas of Dong Nai and Song Be Provinces to care for each rubber plant and clear one forest field after another to plant corn and raise rice; and why youths who never lived with ideals, who only knew how to play and were the victims of the old system have now matured into Youth Union members, into cadres who complete every task well. Countless mothers, fathers and relatives have been both surprised and happy over the level of maturity reached by their children and relatives. Many persons who were once very concerned now have just as much confidence in the forging of their children. This is the strength of ideals, a strength that has begun to arise in the feelings and thinking of youths like a sprout in the brilliant light of the sun. With the goals and ideals of communism and as a result of being forged and challenged within the army environment, these youths became brave soldiers and, upon their return to their locality, are good citizens.

## II. Very Much Importance Must Be Attached To Developing a High Sense of Discipline Within Youths Through Education

One standard of the new, socialist man is that he is a person who lives a disciplined life. In the army, discipline is manifested in the nature and tradition of the army; the discipline of our army is also manifested in its working class nature, a class that represents the progressive production forces in socialist society. As a result, the discipline of our army is a self-imposed discipline, one that highly reflects the spirit of collective ownership and responsibility to one's obligations.

When they joined the army, the youths who lived under the old system, who were accustomed to the liberal lifestyle of small-scale production, could not help but be surprised and confused by the framework and discipline of the army. The youths of the newly liberated areas who join the army come from many different backgrounds, some are pupils, some are students, some are free workers and some were even very heavily influenced by the old system; the habits and style of each person differ, consequently, it is a rather complicated problem to gradually familiarize them with the lifestyle of the army so that they place themselves within the disciplined organization. The basis for achieving good discipline is to teach youths and heighten their awareness of discipline. When joining the army and living within an organization, living a disciplined life, the majority of youths say that they have lost their freedom.

Many youths feel that when joining the army they lose everything, lose their freedom, even lose the chance to develop their talents. Therefore, we must cause youths to abandon this feeling and reach the following realization: a person who is disciplined is a person who is free. For this reason, discipline cannot simply be achieved through orders, through compulsion, but must be based on self-imposed discipline. When entering the army and receiving the education of the



party and the Youth Union, many youths who once lived as vagrants, even as thieves, have become outstanding Youth Union members and good soldiers and been accepted into the party. In many units stationed at places where conditions are difficult, stationed at places far from cities and population centers where travel is difficult and food is poor, few military personnel have violated the code of discipline. Many youths have served for 2 years in a row and worked with enthusiasm without going home to visit their families, without meeting with relatives. Many soldiers whose families have encountered difficulties and who have been given leave to return home to resolve these difficulties have returned from leave on time, not 1 day late. The youths of N. Company, Group 31, became lost for many days while performing their international task; they lacked food and were thirsty but they fought tenaciously, protected the friendly people and never took one ear of corn or one banana from them. In a rather special case, some soldiers, having found themselves in a certain set of circumstances, quit struggling and returned to their homes. However, when they arrived home, they admitted their shortcomings and returned to their units, where they again admitted their shortcomings, accepted the unit's disciplinary action and continued to fight in order to become good soldiers.

The fighting strength of the army is expressed in discipline; not moving 1 inch, not leaving one's battle position are both a manifestation of the will to fight and a manifestation of the discipline of a soldier who possesses this will. Therefore, teaching and raising the level of discipline is a painstaking job of an integrated nature. Everything from the concern shown by the various levels and units and the care provided by cadres to the care and encouragement provided by the rear area, by families and by the mass agencies creates for the soldier a way to escape a habit or a practice of the old lifestyle in order to forge himself to become a soldier who possesses self-imposed discipline. Many impatient cadres who do not know how to teach and who even possess militaristic styles not only fail to achieve good results in the effort to teach soldiers to comply with the code of discipline, but also cause adverse results.

Some soldiers have deserted and returned home but, when thinking about the love expressed by their cadres and the concern and care shown by their unit, they have felt regret and shame over their actions. These soldiers voluntarily rejoined their units. This shows that once discipline becomes self-imposed discipline, it becomes a feeling, a feeling of closeness to one's collective; then, discipline is not a matter of compulsion, but reflects the high spirit of ownership of the new, socialist man.

The old society trampled upon human rights. Today, we must raise the value of man. We must heighten the value of the revolutionary soldier as a person who possesses beautiful ideals, maintains strict discipline and fulfills his obligations. During the past 5 years, tens of thousands of youths within Military Region 7 have matured; they are a large force within the present armed forces of the military region. As we become happier over the growth of the military region, we also become happier over the growth and maturity of the new stratum of youths.

### III. Importance Must Be Attached To Developing Collective Consciousness, Love of One's Comrades and Love of the Other Members in the Unit Among Youths

The army is a large school, is a great revolutionary family. For this reason, the youths within the army must be persons who possess a high level of collective consciousness. Collective consciousness is manifested in a high level of solidarity and unanimity, in knowing how to tap the strength of the collective, in giving jobs that can be performed smoothly to one's friends and accepting difficult jobs for oneself, in "one for all." The collective consciousness within the army is manifested in love of one's comrades, love of the other members of one's unit, love of one another like the love among the members of a family. By means of the lowest level of organization, the three man solidarity team, and the regiments and divisions, the army creates the collective lifestyle for youths. As a result, the high level of collective consciousness has given birth to heroic collectives, to cadres and soldiers who deeply love the other members of their units. During the days spent fighting at Moc Hoa, the Youth Union members of the heroic 1st Battalion of Group 7703 clearly displayed their love of their comrades and the other members of their unit. The unit, which had the mission of holding an important position on the border for many days, encountered difficulties with food and drinking water; its Youth Union members shared each drop of water, each mouthful of grain with one another and manned positions at which fierce fighting was taking place so that their friends in the rear could rest and regain their strength in order to continue the fight. One comrade who had been wounded carried a wounded friend for hours trying to find his way back to his unit. These examples show the noble love of their comrades and the other members of their units of the Youth Union members in the armed forces of the military region.

Studying the attitudes of youths and creating the conditions for them to closely link themselves to their collective are indispensable measures when guiding and teaching youths to implement the new lifestyle. To youths, friends are indispensable. Friends influence the thinking and feelings of youths; therefore, we must create every possible condition for youths to develop good feelings of friendship and beautiful feelings of love. On this basis, we must mold pure and wholesome sentiments. It can be said that nowhere is the love of comrades and love of the members of one's unit as warm and genuine as they are among soldiers. On the basis of the special characteristics of the situation and tasks of the army, soldiers have closely united with one another, formed a strong bloc and overcome every difficulty and challenge in order to carry out their glorious task. It must be stated that only in socialist society is there true closeness between one person and another. This closeness is even more evident within the army. Soldiers eat, live, fight, endure hardships and share joys together. These are the best possible conditions for molding within youths a high collective consciousness and a warm love of their comrades and the other members of their unit. Moreover, among persons who share the same ideals, the love of one's comrades and the other members of one's unit is of a profound class nature. Living and dying together, sharing hardships and "sharing their food, their salt" are fine traditions of our army. These traditions are being upheld among the very

beautiful and very pure new youths. However, it must be realized that, because of the influences of the old society, the selfish lifestyle and narrowmindedness are still found among some youths and these have limited their collective consciousness, their love of their comrades and the other members of their unit. This characteristic must be recognized in order to adopt educational methods for cultivating pure and wholesome feelings on the part of youths. They are deeply devoted and loyal in their comradeship and struggle to help one another overcome difficulties. This is the foundation of class love. During the past 5 years, hundreds of units have recorded outstanding feats of arms and many units have been awarded medals or recognized as heroic units. The collectives of these units were, above everything else, united collectives, collectives in which the closeness between cadres and soldiers created a strength for overcoming every difficulty. Such units provide the conditions for soldiers to develop correct feelings and create for them a new philosophy of life and are an environment in which they can develop their talents in life. And, on this basis, they forge themselves to become new, socialist persons.

#### IV. We Must Create the Conditions for and Teach Youths the Habits of Liking To Learn and Working with Enthusiasm

A desire to learn and a desire to understand are special characteristics of youths. Youths are never satisfied with themselves and always want to make progress. Fully aware of this special characteristic, the various levels of leadership within the military region have created every condition for youths to learn. Here, learning does not stop at merely raising one's level of culture; this is only a part of learning. Youths must learn from the realities of their life of combat and labor. Many highly educated youths who enter the army have many concerns, fearing that their service in the army will cause their knowledge to erode more with each passing day. However, facts have shown that if each unit enables youths to learn on a regular basis, after they fulfill their service in the army, they will not only have a higher level of understanding and revolutionary awareness, but will have also maintained their cultural level and will be able to continue their studies in school. The basic Youth Union organization of the 23rd Signal Regiment has done this well; besides the emulation movement, which has assumed many interesting forms, the regiment has made it possible for youths to study. Many comrades who joined the army with a vague understanding of politics and a lack of knowledge have become good cadres and outstanding soldiers after completing their task.

Besides making it possible for youths to learn, attention must be given to having youths participate in labor. In this rich and diverse environment, it is necessary to cause youths to grow in both their awareness and actions. We have established the fact that work is glory. When talking about labor, we must talk about creativity, about improving and raising labor productivity. On this basis, we have launched a new movement among youths to work. The youths in the armed forces of Military Region 7 have truly taken the lead in making innovations, making technological improvements and working in a disciplined and highly productive manner. At the OXI military equipment repair shop, innovations made by youths constitute 75 percent of the innovations made in the shop and many of their

innovations have been of scientific value, such as replacing gas pumps, replacing the high pressure pump mechanisms of trucks and so forth, thereby saving the state tens of thousands of dong.

The youths in the Cat Tien rice growing area, in the Phuoc Long rubber growing area and at capital construction project 343 have made many good innovations and achieved high productivity as exemplified by the vehicle unit of To Van Duc, the Le Thi Nga squad of the 23rd Military Corps and so forth.

This proves that the ability to work and the creativity of youths are very profound. If we know how to guide and organize them well, youths will surely fulfill the tasks assigned to them well.

#### V. We Must Concern Ourselves with Building the Spiritual Lives and Improving the Material Lives of Youths

The material life and spiritual life have a very large influence upon the completion of tasks by the youths in the armed forces of Military Region 7. For many years, the various levels and local party organizations within the military region have given much attention to creating for new soldiers a wholesome, happy life and reducing their material difficulties as permitted by circumstances. However, in addition to this care and concern, the various levels and units have guided the thoughts and actions of youths in order to create a life suitable for completing their tasks.

Under the difficult conditions that exist now, many units have overcome many of their shortages and fully developed their material and spiritual lives by tapping the dynamism and creativity of youths. Signal Company X has raised vegetables on a mountain top. Division Y has raised vegetables at its base. These are typical examples of youths who know how to improve their own living conditions.

One major characteristic of youths is that although they might not have all the food they need, there is no shortage of laughter or song. Therefore, at a time when our material life is less than full, attention must be given to creating the conditions for youths to lead happy and wholesome lives. In the war of resistance against the United States, we had the tradition "the sound of singing drowns out the noise of the bombs"; now, we must sing in an even louder voice.

The soldier singing units of Military Region 7 have very actively participated in the campaign to combat the decadent culture in Ho Chi Minh City and the southern provinces, thereby helping the military region to complete its tasks. One rather special image emerged when Song Unit 479 visited Ho Chi Minh City; the people there were very surprised to see that the soldiers were wearing patched uniforms and that their complexions were leaden-gray in color because of malaria but the singing of these soldiers drew quite an audience. Many mothers said: "I would not have imagined that soldiers in such poor condition could sing so well; I will feel great peace of mind when my children are far away." These were words of praise spoken by one mother, but they also express an evaluation of the education and care provided by the army to youths.



When each youth and an entire collective is still encountering many material difficulties but they enjoy a rich spiritual life, they will overcome challenges. This is a lesson, an experience of our military region. In some units that are stationed near cities and enjoy a relatively full material life, soldiers are not truly enthusiastic; however, in a number of units that are stationed far from cities and lack many things, the opposite is true. When we try to gain an understanding of this phenomenon, we find that the units stationed far from the city have organized a good spiritual life for their troops. In addition to their work and labor, these soldiers also study culture, participate in singing, read books and newspapers from the company book cabinet and so forth, which causes everyone to feel close to his unit.

The above are several matters that we have gleaned from the realities of our work of guiding the youths in the armed forces of Military Region 7. We consider them to be valuable experiences in heightening and strengthening the various viewpoints concerning youths. The facts presented above prove that our youths, even though they had to live for many years within the area under enemy control, after living for awhile under the new system, receiving the education of the party and Youth Union and being forged in army schools, uphold the revolutionary tradition of the nation, make every effort to carry out difficult tasks and continue the revolutionary cause of their fathers and elder brothers in a worthy manner. As Le Duan, general secretary of our party, said: "The army must be a large school training the new generation of youths to be new persons, persons who fight bravely, who work and study with enthusiasm."

7809

CSO: 4209/263



## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### MILITARY REGION 7 BUILDS 'MOBILIZABLE' RESERVE FORCE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Tran Nguyen Trang: "Military Region 7 Actively Builds Mobilizable Reserve Force"]

[Text] Besides building up its regular armed forces, Military Region 7 has, in the recent past, given particular attention to building its mobilizable reserve force.

The provinces, cities and special zone within the military region have mobilizable reserves consisting of cadres, manual workers, students and youths working at state agencies, schools enterprises, cooperatives and so forth. These persons have volunteered to join the ranks of the persons who are ready to leave their homes and accept a mission to fight in defense of the fatherland. Having attended short-term training classes, they are able to use a number of ordinary types of weapons and possess certain knowledge of tactics and techniques. The party committee and command of Military Region 7 have adopted a resolution concerning this matter. The military region has held many joint conferences with the leaders of the party and government in the locality to discuss the buildup of reserve forces. Under the guideline "take them by the hand and show them what to do," the military region has sent thousands of competent cadres to the villages and hamlets to guide and observe the training of mobilizable reserve forces. In particular, in strict compliance with the directive from the Ministry of Defense regarding the training of reserve officers, Military Region 7 has closely coordinated with the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools to conduct many reserve officer training courses for students who have graduated from the colleges in Ho Chi Minh City. As a result, thousands of reserve officers are ready to accept any task when required by the fatherland. Recently, in the 1981 inspection of the quality of training, the reserve officers truly became the nucleus of the mobilizable reserve regiments. Ho Chi Minh City and Dong Nai Province conducted inspections of the level of combat readiness of the mobilizable reserve forces, the results of which were good.

7809

CSO: 4209/238

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'AFP' REPORTS ON MALNUTRITION IN VIETNAM

BK201452 Hong Kong AFP in English 1131 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, 20 March (AFP)--Three-fourths of the children in Ho Chi Minh City suffer from at least minimal malnutrition, through economic difficulties as well as hygiene deficiencies, according to the city's deputy health director.

Seven years after the reunification of the country, malnutrition still exists and 44 percent of those affected are believed to be children of party or government cadres.

"At least 75 percent of the children suffer from first-degree malnutrition here," said the deputy head of the city health service, Dang Duy Linh.

These children reach only 80 percent of the world health organization's age/weight standard.

Malnutrition, partially resolved in Northern Vietnam, is closely linked to the bad economic situation and also to the problem of individual and collective hygienic problem in urban areas, the official noted.

According to a study by the pediatric research centre of the number two childrens hospital here, in 1978-79, most undernourished children (90 percent) came from the new economic zones and rural areas. The figure has now dropped to 39 percent; 44 percent of those affected are said to be children of cadres.

According to Dr Duong Quynh Hoa, the head of the research centre, malnutrition is increasingly affecting younger children. In 1979, 15 percent of undernourished children were under 6 years of age. Today the figure is 24 percent.

In addition to its laboratory work, the centre supervises four day care centres and runs a rehabilitation clinic for the undernourished. The clinic, which has 70 beds, treats children under three for a period of 3 months.

In the infectious disease ward where patients are first admitted, skinny and seriously undernourished (?second-degree) children suffering from primary infections, parasitosis and oedema deficiency are being treated.

The rooms are clean and bright, the walls decorated with drawings. The nurses are attentive and children amuse themselves with various games. In the corridors, posters give advice to parents on nutrition and hygienic conditions.

Dr Nguyen Lan Dinh, Dr Hoa's deputy, has devised a rich diet of powder milk, sugar and oil, which is served to children five times daily. "They gain weight very rapidly," he said.

"We succeed in 80 percent of cases, but sometimes we get relapses," he added.

The daily cost for feeding a child at the centre is 25 dongs (2.7 U.S. dollars) while the average monthly salary is about 200 dongs (21.6 dollars).

The doctor also deplored the fact that breastfeeding had been abandoned, saying milk ration did not exceed four to eight bottles a month.

On the free market a bottle costs up to 35 dongs.

The centre will soon open new premises and has just received from a French relief agency a laboratory-truck for tours in the province.

The center's main problem is to train more specialists and to find funds, according to Dr Hoa.

CSO: 4220/450

## KAMPUCHEAN ADVENTURE AFFECTING VIETNAMESE ECONOMY

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 16 Feb 82 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.--Mr Narasimha Rao's just concluded visit to Vietnam and his offer of India's continued support to the reconstruction of the war-torn country highlights that country's inability as yet to transform the hard-won victory into an economic revolution.

One reason, perhaps for the absence of quicker growth is the diversion of men and material to Kampuchea, the administration of which country by Hanoi's own account is largely manned by the Vietnamese.

The differences with the neighbouring ASEAN countries have not helped matters any. There was a time, before the Kampuchean adventure, when the ASEAN States were willing to offer substantial assistance to help reconstruct the country's economy.

The postponement of the fifth party Congress from last year to March this year is seen by diplomatic observers as an indirect admission by the leadership of its inability to provide answers to the problems facing the country. According to these reports, the party secretary-general, Mr Le Duan, and his Politburo supporters argue that closer ties with the Soviet Union must form the foundation of all Government policies, while the State Council chairman, Mr Truong Chinh, heads a faction favouring a return to the Ho Chi Minh concept of "national self-reliance" and a scrapping of policies which have proved to be less than successful over the past five years. Whichever view eventually prevails, Vietnam's crises seem likely to endure for some time to come.

Vietnam's most pressing crisis just now is economic. With less than the equivalent of \$20 million in currency reserves, Hanoi owes some \$3 billion — roughly two-thirds of that owed to the Soviet Union and eastern Europe — for loans already received. Thus, nearly 60% of what Vietnam earns from its dwindling exports must be diverted to pay off the debts.

The Vietnamese budget is further crippled by the cost of supporting a 1.2-million-man army — the largest in Asia apart from China. Over 50% of the budget goes to the military establishment, including the 200,000 troops stationed in Kampuchea and the 50,000 in Laos. Another 18% is earmarked for the Government-cum-political bureaucracy. Because of these fixed outlays, Hanoi lacks the funds to develop the country's resources or even to repair war-damaged facilities. Vietnam's first five-year Plan (1976-80) declared a "disaster" by Hanoi even before its term had run out. Grain production, for example, was supposed to rise by 84% during the Plan but rose by only 4%.

Vietnam's agricultural sector has borne the brunt of the country's desperate financial straits with immediate and tragic results for the country's 58 million people. In September, last year, Vietnamese health officials in Ho Chi Minh City admitted before a visiting international aid representative that 45% of the school children in the south suffer from malnutrition, adding that the percentage was "much higher" in the north.

Monthly food rations were some weeks ago reduced to 8 kg of rice and 100 gm of meat per person. Meat, however, appears to have disappeared from State stores, and on the black market, a kilo of poor quality meat costs two weeks' wages.

When the war ended in 1975, Hanoi hoped for a massive influx of foreign aid to help rebuild the economy, and to a large extent these hopes were realized. Between 1975 and the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, Hanoi received about \$9 billion from Western nations, Japan, the COMECON countries, the Third World and international organizations. Much of the non-Communist part of this aid was in grants which did not increase Hanoi's indebtedness. The Soviet-backed Kampuchea invasion, however, reduced non-Communist aid to a trickle, where it remains today.

It is claimed that Moscow is attempting to make up the lack by putting the equivalent of \$6 million a day into the Vietnamese economy, but Soviet assistance so far has proven only marginally beneficial. Much of it is tied to support for the Vietnamese military, and all of it must be repaid.

#### FOOD EXPORTS

An agreement last September for Soviet help to industrial projects required Vietnam — where malnutrition is becoming endemic — to increase its food exports to the Soviet Union. An earlier

agreement for Soviet assistance to the Vietnamese fishing industry proved equally unhelpful: Soviet trawler fleets so decimated the normal catch that the amount of fish available for Vietnamese domestic consumption has dropped by 50% in the past five years.

Malnutrition, economic disintegration and mushrooming corruption among party officials have produced an epidemic of apathy and even open hostility toward the Government. Armed insurrections among minority groups are spreading and patriotic songs are being privately re-worded into anti-Communist jingles.

Confronted by these grim realities, Hanoi's leaders — almost all of whom joined Ho Chi Minh 40 years ago — find their revolutionary credentials of little help, criticized by most of the free world for their continuing occupation of Kampuchea; they are also losing the support of their people at home. The new ideas, the dramatic solutions needed to rescue Vietnam from further hardship are as far from being translated into action — this, in a country which has always been admired for its dedicated hard work and capacity to stand suffering.

CSO: 4220/445



## PHAM VAN DONG FOR CLOSER VIETNAMESE-INDIAN RELATIONS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 22 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Cecil Victor]

[Text]

HANOI Feb 21.

**P**RIME Minister Pham Van Dong has said that new tensions in Asia make imperative closer cooperation between India and Vietnam to fight all forces that want to interfere in the region.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam met Indian newsmen visiting Hanoi with External Affairs Minister P V Narasimha Rao and urged them to project the Vietnamese expectation that India as a big country in Asia will play an important role for the cause of peace and national independence.

The Vietnamese elder statesman underscored India's important role in the face of tensions induced by outside interference in Asia, the brunt of which is being felt by both India and Vietnam.

He spoke of the need for greater cooperation between India and Vietnam in the context of the increased build-up of arms in South Asia and attempts to seek a military solution to the South East Asian imbroglio.

Mr Pham Van Dong was quick to say: "It is a good thing" when asked about India's attempts to normalise relations with China. He added: "I am sure India will do what it deems necessary".

"...and we will try our best together with other countries to preserve peace and India understands that if they want this region in peace what they should do."

Mr Pham Van Dong also characterised as 'a good thing' the possibility of a rapprochement between the Soviet Union and China. Talking about the future, he said "there should be opportunities for development because the Soviet Union wants it and that is a correct attitude. We hope the Chinese side would realise it step by step, eventually..."

"It is a good thing because the relation is such as we have said about the relations between Vietnam and India".

At another point in the interview he said: "I think there will be an opportunity when those nationalistic strategies meet, when they have to work together. But in this effort India has an important role and Vietnam for our part will try to fulfil our obligation and we have the goodwill from many other countries".

He met us in the large hall in the former palace of the French Governor-General of Indochina. His laughter boomed in the hall and it was his laughter, strategically placed, that gave nuance to his words. As when he said: "India understands that if they want this region in peace what they should do".

However, it was not nuance he was trying to project when he laughed heartily while saying: "We always have that desire and goodwill. This question

should be posed to the people who are not very wise. We are ready to do what we did in the past, but we would rather not do it in the future".

This was in reply to the question: "Your Excellency, could you please tell us whether you expect any early resolution of the differences between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries on the question of Kampuchea".

About indications of any improvement in relations with the US, the Vietnamese Prime Minister said: "If there are any indications you are already fully aware about them". His laughter was ironic because of the absence of diplomatic relations and the failure of the US to live up to the Paris peace agreement.

He was asked if he thought that national strategies of China and the US in the region would ever change.

He replied: "In the future there will be opportunity for change, because we have seen changes in the past. Present America is not like the America of say 30 years ago.

Question: "But that was because of a defeat. Will it become necessary for another defeat—military defeat?"

Answer: "No one can tell about that; you have to ask the stars (laughter) but development of the world situation requires changes on the part of any country and history works it out whether the country wants it or not. And we are always optimistic.....

"We think that history develops in the favour, in the interest, of, the people because in the final analysis people make history and the situation develops in a much better way in

spite of bad difficulties, in spite of great dangers.

Mr Phan Van Dong was asked about the cooperation between India and Vietnam.

His answer: "It is a question I am very glad to answer because the cooperation is very good. On the occasion of the visit of the External Affairs Minister the two sides made every effort to develop this cooperation in all fields—political, economic, scientific and technological. This is of utmost importance not only for the benefit of our two countries but also for the benefit of the countries of Asia and Pacific and the nonaligned movement. So we try our best to make contribution to this.

Question: What are the specific economic areas in which India's cooperation with Vietnam can increase in the coming future?

Answer: In agriculture, in certain branches of industry. We will think about it and make proposals. In scientific and technological fields there are wide areas in which we can cooperate.

At the end of the question and answer session when just the taperecorders were being switched off and pens pocketed Mr Pham Van Dong expressed his people's appreciation of India's important role for the cause of peace and not only in Asia but also in the world.

"Such is the sentiment Vietnamese have towards your country because it has made, and will make, contributions to the good cause of morality and moral values", he said and wished us 'Bon Voyage'.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### BRIEFS

FAREWELL CALL TO DE CUELLAR--Hanoi VNA 12 March--Ambassador Ha Van Lau, head of the Vietnamese permanent representation to the United Nations, on 8 March paid a farewell visit to UN Secretary-General J.P. de Cuellar before returning home to assume a new post. The ambassador exchanged views with the secretary general on the situation in Southeast Asia. He reiterated the constructive and goodwill proposals of the Vietnamese Government as well as of the Kampuchean and Lao Governments to settle through peaceful negotiations problems concerning the three Indochinese countries' relations with China and with Thailand and other ASEAN nations. Secretary General de Cuellar thanked Vietnam for its cooperation with the UN organization through the activities of the Vietnamese representation to the UN. He also said he would try to contribute to bringing back peace, stability and cooperation to Southeast Asia. [Text] [OW121956 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 12 Mar 82]

LAO WOMEN'S DELEGATION--Hanoi, 18 Mar (VNA)--A women's delegation of Attapeu Province (Laos) recently visited the sister province of Gialai-Kontum, Southern Vietnam. It exchanged views with a women's delegation of the host province on women's role in national construction. The Lao delegation toured several economic and cultural establishments and was warmly received by leading officials of Gialai-Kontum. [Text] [OW211321 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 18 Mar 82]

SOVIET-AIDED PLANT--Hanoi, 23 Mar (VNA)--The Song Cong diesel engine plant now under construction with Soviet assistance in Bac Thai Province, some 60 kilometers northwest of Hanoi, is the biggest engine manufactory in Vietnam. When completed, the plant will be capable of producing thousands of 50-horsepower diesel engines a year, not including parts for other kinds of internal combustion engines. The premises of this project cover about 60,000 square metres. Its construction was started in March 1977 and up to now its builders have moved more than half a million cubic metres of earth, poured 40,000 cubic metres of concrete and installed more than 4,500 tonnes of steelwork. [Text] [OW250915 Hanoi VNA in English 0802 GMT 23 Mar 82]

GREEK NATIONAL DAY--Hanoi VNA 24 March--President of the Council of State Truong Chinh today sent a message of greetings to President Konstandinos Karamanlis on the Hellenic National Day. The message wishes constant development for the friendship between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Hellenic Republic and prosperity for the Greek people. [Text] [OW241516 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 24 Mar 82]

MALTA NATIONAL DAY--Hanoi VNA 30 March--President of the Council of State Truong Chinh has sent a message of greetings to Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, on the Maltese National Day. [Text] [0W302028 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 30 Mar 82]

CSO: 4220/450

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' RESOLUTION ON ECONOMIZATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "The Council of Ministers Issues a Resolution on Promoting Thrift"]

[Text] Recently, the Council of Ministers issued a resolution on promoting thrift, the contents of which are as follows:

#### Part I.

Our country has entered the second year of the third 5-year plan (1981-1985). There are many acute imbalances in the economy but the use of grain, energy, supplies, equipment and capital has been inefficient and marked by serious waste; the people are still poor but consumption is still characterized by much waste and extravagance, ostentatiousness and formalism are still developing.

In 1982, in order to overcome the situation mentioned above, we must, by practicing every possible form of economization, reduce the consumption of energy, supplies and raw materials and reduce expenditures 10 percent compared to the plan and budget assigned by the state; partially reorganize the production sectors, the building sector and everyday life to be consistent with the economic situation; widely apply technological advances supporting the practice of economy; and rapidly put the management of the economy under regulations, standards and quotas in order to make effective use of every source of capital, supplies, grain and labor, thereby helping to accelerate production and stabilize and improve the standard of living.

#### Part II.

Economization must be practiced in the following central areas:

##### 1. Economizing on grain:

We must organize purchasing activities and the storage of grain well and maintain the quality of grain; significantly reduce the rate of loss in production and circulation; and closely inspect the distribution and use of grain. Profiteering



in, hoarding and the illegal sale of grain as well as the illegal distilling of liquor are prohibited; every act of misappropriation and theft of grain must be harshly punished.

## 2. Economizing on energy, supplies and raw materials:

We must insure that energy, supplies and raw materials are used for the correct purposes, are used efficiently and are consumed in exact accordance with standards and quotas (special attention must be paid to such important, valuable and scarce materials as electricity, coal, gasoline, oil, metals, chemicals, wood, paper, cotton fiber and rubber). We must look for ways to gradually replace imported materials with domestic materials. The loss of supplies and equipment in storage and circulation must be reduced to the lowest possible level. We must organize the reclamation and full use of the various types of surplus materials, defective materials and discarded materials. Positive steps must be taken to mobilize backlogged supplies and unneeded supplies in warehouses (including within the army) for use in production and construction.

## 3. Economizing on foreign currency:

We must re-examine the import plans and foreign currency loans for 1982 and reduce the importation of items that can be replaced by domestic products. There must be unified management of export-import plans and the plan for borrowing foreign capital, including the exports and imports of the localities. We must take stronger measures to reclaim foreign currency, tightly manage foreign currency expenditures and closely link the plan for borrowing foreign capital with the export plan and the responsibility to repay debts.

## 4. Economizing in capital construction:

We must carefully examine the various programs and revise the 1982 capital construction investment plan so that it is consistent with capital, supply and other capabilities and returns from investments are assured. The names of projects under quotas must be registered; capital and supplies will not be allocated for projects that are not on the list of registered projects. Importance must be attached to making economical use of building materials and making full use of domestic and local materials while insuring the quality of projects.

## 5. Economizing on budget expenditures:

We must re-examine every revenue and expenditure account in the 1982 budget, take stronger steps to combat the insufficient collection of revenue and insure reasonable and efficient expenditures. On the basis of the possibilities for balancing the budget, the state will assign budget expenditure quotas in a number of fields to the various sectors and levels. Wasteful expenditures, especially expenditures for banquets and gifts and expenditures that are ostentatious or "form for form's sake" in nature, that do not comply with regulations will not be settled.

## 6. Economizing on labor:

The various sectors, levels and installations must improve the organization of their production and business and efficiently organize their labor with a view toward creating many more jobs for workers and using labor in an effective manner. Importance must be attached to economizing on time; establishing specific regulations governing responsibilities; and organizing work on the basis of programs and plans, thereby insuring high work efficiency. Production and business installations must closely manage their labor and labor productivity and apply suitable forms and systems of piecework wages and bonuses for individuals and collectives with a view toward providing incentive for higher labor productivity and high product quality.

## 7. Economizing in consumption:

We must formulate a policy for reasonable, frugal consumption on a society-wide scale. The state agencies must practice strict economy in every expenditure. They must reduce the number of meetings; conferences must be brief and successful; every document, official correspondence, book, newspaper and so forth must be carefully examined in terms of its content, the quantity to be distributed, the places to which copies are to be sent and so forth; the purchase and use of electricity, water, gasoline, oil, automobiles and so forth must be carefully considered in order to combat waste.

We must research and organize the production of consumer goods that require few raw materials but are of high quality and are consistent with the needs of the people. The various sectors, levels and basic units must take steps to reclaim discarded materials and rejected products as well as the various types of bags that can be reused. We must continue to accelerate the campaign to implement the civilized lifestyle and provide guidance in how to hold simple, economical weddings and funerals in order to combat ostentatiousness, extravagance and waste. The State Bank must amend the savings deposit regulations in order to provide incentive for the people to practice economy in consumption.

The management and use of land are a matter of major importance, concerning which the state will promulgate a separate law. In the immediate future, the agencies of the state, collectives and individuals using land must comply with current regulations, use land efficiently and effectively in accordance with approved planning and plans and maintain and constantly improve soil fertility.

## Part III.

In order to meet the above mentioned requirements involving the practice of economy, it is necessary to take the following primary measures:

### 1. Reorganize the economy:

The various sectors, levels and basic units must re-examine their economic-professional activities and attach importance to strengthening weak and deficient installations and improving those activities that are considered ineffective. The State Planning Commission must immediately hold discussions with the various sectors concerning the specifics involved in reorganizing the economy in order to present them to the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers.

Within the field of capital construction, the various sectors and levels must re-examine their building programs, giving priority to key projects, to projects that can be put into production and use immediately upon the completion of their construction. Projects that do not have the conditions needed to be put into production and projects that will not yield returns must be postponed. Projects that are now under construction must be re-examined, from their design to the organization of construction, unnecessary work must be eliminated and efforts must be focused on completing main project items quickly. The sectors that manage the supply business and manage production must conduct inspections and immediately reorganize the storage and use of materials and equipment wherever materials and equipment are still being stored and utilized in a wasteful, inappropriate manner. The grain, commerce and supply sectors must closely re-examine their business plans and support networks, eliminating all unnecessary intermediary elements.

The transportation sector must adopt a plan for reducing fuel consumption by developing the use of rudimentary means of transportation, developing the use of vehicles powered by coal gas in place of vehicles powered by gasoline, increasing the percentage of river and railroad transportation, reducing turn-around time, increasing the capacity of the various types of transportation and efficiently organizing transport networks.

## 2. Improving economic-technical quotas:

The various sectors, levels and basic units must immediately re-examine their economic-technical quotas. Quotas must immediately be established for any product (or job) for which quotas do not exist; if quotas are unreasonable, they must be reduced to the most advanced quota achieved in the past and new, more advanced quotas must be established. It is necessary to strengthen and improve the system of agencies specializing in quota work within the State Planning Commission and the various sectors and levels. The Statistics General Department must draft a system for the settlement of planned accounts, encompassing both the settlement of financial accounts and the settlement of supply accounts, for presentation to the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers for a decision; at the same time, it must compile statistics on the implementation of economic-technical quotas.

The Ministry of Finance must present for promulgation to the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers the expenditure ceilings of the state apparatus and the levels of economization that must be achieved in the budget expenditures of the various sectors and levels. The revenue and allocation tasks of the production and business sectors must be based on economic-technical quotas and the levels of economization that must be achieved.

### 3. Improving scientific and technical activities;

We must establish and tightly manage technical standards, regulations and codes in order to combat fraud and sloppiness.

We must reorganize and improve work involving product and project quality control and weights and measures. Positive steps must be taken to compel every installation to accurately weigh, measure and count the materials used in production and in circulation. Units and individuals that record achievements in improving the quality of products and projects must be appropriately rewarded. Conversely, it is necessary to mete out harsh penalties in cases involving fraud, sloppiness and defective work that result in a reduction in product grade or the failure to maintain project quality.

It is necessary to implement the scientific-technical programs set forth in the 1982 plan and supplement them with projects that must be researched in order to support the effort to practice economy. We must popularize and widely apply technological advances concerning which conclusions have been reached.

### 4. Promulgating and amending policies that provide incentive for practicing economy;

The enterprises will be allowed to use the supplies, raw materials and energy acquired through the practice of economy under quotas to produce products over and above plan quotas, produce additional products and earn a higher profit.

The ministries, general departments, provinces and municipalities can set bonus rates for units or individuals that record achievements in saving energy, supplies and raw materials under state quotas as high as 70 percent of the value of the energy, supplies or raw materials saved computed at current prices of the state. If the materials saved are imported materials, a higher bonus rate must be considered. Units producing raw materials or parts that replace products that now must be imported can use some of the foreign currency saved as a result of their production of these raw materials or parts to purchase raw materials and equipment for their production. The heads of the ministries and general departments have the right to appropriate some of the savings achieved within the sector to establish bonus and award funds of the ministry and general department. The Ministry of Finance will provide specific guidance concerning the establishment and use of these funds.

Units or individuals who create waste and harm production, business and so forth must be held materially responsible; if they are associated with another unit, the matter must be handled in accordance with the economic contract that was signed. Units that use energy, supplies and raw materials over and above consumption ceilings will have the profits distributed to the enterprise and the funds used to establish the three funds of the enterprise reduced by a certain percentage. As regards supplies and raw materials that are stockpiled in warehouses above permissible levels, the bank must shift to loans at higher interest rates. The Ministry of



Finance must immediately hold discussions with the various sectors to promulgate specific regulations on awards and penalties in the practice of economy.

5. Closely linking the practice of economy with combating negative phenomena; attaching importance to propagandizing, educating and motivating the masses to practice economy;

Lax economic-technical management has created loopholes for negative phenomena to develop. Implementing a strict system of economization is a positive way to overcome negative phenomena; conversely, strongly combating negative phenomena will help stimulate the practice of economy. The heads of the sectors, levels and installations must attach full importance to coordinating these two areas of work; they must organize the practice of economy well while intensifying their inspection and control work, harshly punishing thieves and saboteurs and harshly dealing with irresponsible persons who waste, lose or damage supplies, grain and commodities of the state or collective. We must mobilize the masses to harshly denounce and struggle resolutely against negative phenomena, against misappropriation and conspiracy, against extravagance and waste.

The Emulation Department of the Central Committee, together with the culture and information sectors, the radios, the newspapers and the mass organizations, especially the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Women's Union, must adopt a plan for propagandizing, educating and mobilizing the masses to practice economy and propagandize and educate them concerning scientific and technical measures and the experiences that have been gained so that they practice economy in production as well as daily life. It is necessary to clearly show everyone that it is necessary to practice economy in order to operate effectively, stimulate production and construction and improve the standard of living; everyone must value and fully utilize each hour of work time, each gram of raw materials and fuel, each dong of capital.

The final section of the resolution set forth measures for organizing and guiding implementation.

7809

CSO: 4209/ 241



## **ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE**

### **DOMESTIC TRADE SECTOR DISCUSSES 1982 GUIDELINES, TASKS**

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Mar 82 p 1

[ VNA News Release: "Domestic Trade Sector Reviews Its Work and Discusses New Guidelines and Tasks" ]

[Text] From 25 to 27 February, in Thai Binh City, the domestic trade sector held a conference to review its work in 1981 and to discuss the guidelines and tasks for 1982.

Home Trade Minister Tran Phuong, in a report, made this assessment: Last year under the conditions of the economy encountering many difficulties and suffering from a lack of balance which was more serious than in the previous years and affected production and purchases of goods by the state to control sources of supply, the domestic trade sector made many efforts to move forward as it tried to fulfill the assigned plan and scored considerable achievements.

Last year the total value of purchases of agricultural products and foods in the entire sector (with the price factor being taken into consideration) increased by 45 percent as compared with 1980. In the case of the major products, considerable increases over the preceding year were recorded -- meat hogs 21 percent, soybean 31 percent, peanut nearly 27 percent, freshwater fish nearly 100 percent, etc. As to manually produced sugar, the sector as a whole purchased 89,000 tons, 4.4 times the 1980 figure and 60 percent more than the quantity the assigned plan called for. On the basis of more purchases and greater control of sources of goods, the sector made many efforts to ensure supplying cadres, workers, civil servants and members of the armed forces with the standard quotas of the very essential items.

However, beside the above-mentioned efforts, there still were many shortcomings and failures in the activities of the domestic trade sector last year.

Generally speaking, purchases of goods and control of sources of supply were far from satisfactory. The sector failed to control a large quantity of the very essential consumer goods produced in industry, small industry and handicrafts,

as well as in state enterprises. As it was unable to get hold of large quantities of industrial consumer goods, it encountered many difficulties in ensuring supply of goods to cadres, workers, civil servants and members of the armed forces and carrying out two-way economic contracts signed with farmers, which in turn adversely affected purchases of agricultural products and foods and the control by the state of their sources of supply.

The conference devoted a lot of time to evaluating market management, seriously reviewing the shortcomings and failures in the past year and discussing the 1982 domestic trade guidelines and tasks, with efforts to be concentrated on attaining these two major goals of the sector: to step up business in accordance with the new system, to continue strengthening and improving commercial management, making the socialist commerce truly own the social market and quickly overcoming the present negative phenomena and weaknesses and to fulfill better the practical tasks the party and state have suggested, thus making active contributions to serving production and the standard of living. Do Muoi, alternate member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, came to pay a visit and addressed the conference.

5598

CSO: 4209/266

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### GUIDELINES SET FOR PURCHASES BY DOMESTIC, FOREIGN TRADE SECTORS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Feb 82 p 2

[Newly Promulgated Laws and Policies column: "The Allocation of Purchases Between the Home Trade and Foreign Trade Sectors"]

[Text] Recently, the Ministry of Home Trade and the Ministry of Foreign Trade issued circular number 25 TT/LB, which provides guidance concerning the allocation of purchases between these two sectors. Below are the main elements in this allocation of purchases:

--The foreign trade sector directly purchases products produced especially or primarily for exportation in the centralized production areas and products that have special harvesting, storage, packaging and transportation requirements for exportation. At places where the foreign trade sector cannot conveniently deploy a purchasing network, the district commerce corporations of the home trade sector are entrusted with purchasing these products.

After making purchases, the foreign trade sector has the responsibility of delivering to the home trade sector the commodities allocated for domestic consumption in accordance with the norms of the state plan, at state directed prices and in accordance with the specifications and qualitative standards recorded in contracts.

--In addition to the products that are directly purchased by the foreign trade sector (as stated above), the home trade sector directly purchases agricultural products, food products and subsidiary forestry products to meet domestic consumer needs and export needs. After making purchases, the home trade sector has the responsibility of selecting products that meet export standards and delivering them to the foreign trade sector in accordance with the norms of the state plan, at state directed prices and in accordance with the specifications and qualitative standards set forth in contracts.

--Agricultural, forestry and maritime products that must undergo industrial processing to become export goods or domestic goods are directly purchased by processing plants and delivered as finished products directly to the foreign trade sector or the home trade sector in accordance with the norms of the state plan.

--As regards commodities that do not meet export standards or cannot be exported (including processed agricultural products, food products and other products as well as handicraft art products), the foreign trade sector has the responsibility of delivering all of these products to the central wholesale corporations of the home trade sector (if they are in large lots and can be stored for a long period of time) or to the local corporations of the home trade sector (if they are in small lots or can only be stored for short periods of time or are in the form of fresh food products) for distribution to meet domestic needs. The foreign trade sector does not organize the retail sale of consumer goods on the domestic market.

The purchase and sale prices of the products mentioned above that are used among the units of the two sectors are computed in one of two ways: they are either state retail prices minus the commerce discount if the product must be sold by the home trade sector at state retail prices or prices negotiated between the two parties.

--The supplying of materials and goods to producers with a view toward providing incentive for them to sell products to the state will be carried out by the two sectors in accordance with the general regulations of the state or carried out on the basis of agreements reached through discussions before purchases are made in order to avoid competition between the two sectors to buy products.

The same material and commodity supply standards apply to products purchased by the home trade sector that are delivered to the foreign trade sector for exportation as apply to products purchased by the foreign trade sector for exportation.

When goods are purchased from any sector, this sector must draw up an estimate of the materials being requested from the state.

--In order to make full use of the capacity of the warehouses and the material-technical bases of the two sectors, the two ministries request that the subordinate units of the two sectors coordinate and help one another in the spirit of socialist cooperation by renting warehouses, equipment and material-technical bases to one another and helping one another overcome their difficulties.

--The allocation of purchases between the two sectors regarding a number of specific products is as follows:

- a) The home trade sector purchases all meat hogs, buffalo and cattle, poultry, chicken and duck eggs, rushes used as raw materials, rush products for domestic consumption, green beans, black beans, oil bearing kernels and such subsidiary forestry products as "ho" leaves, palm leaves, Agaricus rhinocerotis, Auricularia polytricha, etc.
- b) The foreign trade sector purchases coffee, cinnamon, anise, lacquer, cardamon, castor oil seeds, the fresh vegetables, tubers and fruit that are directly exported (without being processed), black beans, duck down, etc.

c) The allocation of purchasing areas for a number of specific products is as follows:

--Soybeans: the foreign trade sector purchases soybeans in the provinces of the Mekong River Delta; the home trade sector purchases soybeans in the provinces of Dong Nai, Song Be and Tay Ninh and the provinces from Thuan Hai northward.

--Sesame is purchased by the foreign trade sector in the provinces of An Giang, Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Quang Nam-Da Nang and Thuan Hai. It is purchased in the other provinces by the home trade sector.

--Whole peanuts: the foreign trade sector purchases whole peanuts in the provinces of Nghe Tinh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Bac and Tay Ninh; the home trade sector purchases them in the remaining provinces.

--Jute: the foreign trade sector purchases jute in the two provinces of Hai Hung and Thai Binh; the home trade sector purchases jute in the remaining provinces.

--Pepper: the foreign trade sector purchases pepper in the two provinces of Kien Giang and Binh Tri Thien; the home trade sector purchases pepper in the remaining provinces.

As regards areas allocated to the home trade sector for purchases, when planning areas producing specialized farm products for exportation, the two ministries will hold discussions in order to allocate these areas between themselves.

d) The products of enterprises and state farms that are allocated for domestic consumption or exportation will be delivered directly to the home trade sector or the foreign trade sector in accordance with the norms of the state plan.

The allocation described above begins on 1 January 1982.

7809

CSO: 4209/241

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### VICE MINISTER OUTLINES STEPS FOR ECONOMIZING ON COAL

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 81 pp 16-18

[Excerpts from the presentation of the Ministry of Mines and Coal made by Tran Anh Vinh, vice minister, at the Scientific and Technical Conference on Economizing on Energy, Raw Materials and Building Materials, November, 1981: "Economizing on Coal in Production, Circulation and Consumption"]

[Text] I. Coal Is Our Country's Main Source of Energy at Present and Over the Long Range

The quantity of coal that we have discovered through explorations is not much, the mining of coal still involves many difficulties and limitations and the supply of coal does not meet the minimum requirements of the national economy. As a result, the matter of economizing on coal, from mining and sorting (production) operations to circulation, distribution and consumption, assumes the importance of a national policy.

1. Coal continues to be our country's main source of energy, constituting 60 percent of the nation's total energy. Coal is the main raw material in production (80 percent) and exportation (20 percent).

2. Our coal resources are not large.

3. The present mining of coal involves many difficulties and limitations:

--Production costs (such as the cost of machinery, equipment and supplies) require the use of foreign currency;

--Our country's economy and industry are not strong enough to support and create the conditions for the coal sector to build itself rapidly and carry out production in an independent and relatively stable manner.

4. Although the state has made an effort to invest in coal production and although the coal sector itself has made many efforts, neither the production of coal nor the supply of coal meet the needs of the constantly developing national economy.



Compared to the plans for the distribution of coal to the various sectors of the national economy, the supply of coal has only amounted to the following percentages:

81 percent in 1978  
83 percent in 1979  
76 percent in 1980  
and 47 percent during the first 6 months of 1981

As regards the balance between production capabilities and the projected needs of the State Planning Commission, coal production will only meet 80 percent of needs in 1985.

In the years ahead, the coal needs of the large, key consumers, such as the Bai Bang Paper Mill, the Bin Son Cement Plant, the Pha Lai Power Plant and so forth, will cause the antagonism between supply and demand to become increasingly sharp. As a result, the matter of economizing on coal in a full and comprehensive manner must be raised as a national policy.

## II. The Economization of Coal Has Not Been the Focus of Appropriate Attention Nor the Focus of Adequate Laws and Measures

### 1. In mining and sorting:

In the opencut mines, we mine coal more thoroughly and coal mining techniques are closely managed, consequently, the percentage of coal that is lost and the percentage of dirty coal are not high. The percentage of coal that is lost in opencut mining is roughly 10 percent. However, in underground mining, the percentage of coal that is lost averages as much as 40-50 percent. In the mining of thick veins of coal, we lack suitable techniques, consequently, losses exceed 60 percent at some places.

Our sorting techniques are also backward; with the exception of the newly constructed Ba Lan tippie (which has not yet been put into production), the other sorting facilities are very outmoded and backward. Between 1975 and 1980, only 30-35 percent of coal output was sorted; mechanical sorting only amounted to 14-15 percent and the percentage of loss of coal in sorting operations was still high. The concentration of coal in the effluent of the old tippie at Cua Ong is usually 150 grams per liter and as high as 200 grams per liter in some cases.

2. In circulation and distribution: there is still a shortage of scales, handling equipment, means of transportation, wharves and storage yards and these facilities do not meet technical requirements, consequently, even though we have mined and sorted coal, in the process of handling coal, transporting it, storing it and so forth, the redistribution of coal to consumers does not provide them with the quantity, quality or grade of coal required. Because the handling of coal is not good, coal is broken into fragments; because storehouses and storage yards

lack specifications, different types of coal become intermixed and the theft of coal occurs everywhere. The percentage of coal that is downgraded in circulation is very high; at some places, 40 to 45 percent of lump coal is crushed in the process of circulation.

Coal distribution plans and distribution itself are generally not closely managed, consequently, they frequently lead to haphazard, wasteful use, distribution that does not comply with consumption ceilings and distribution that is not reasonably based on the rate of implementation and the ability to implement the production plan. For many years, no one has managed coal distribution norms and the plan for producing coal products.

3. In consumption: the storehouses and storage yards of consumers are not efficient and easily allow coal to become dirty or lost. Many places do not tightly manage the consumption of coal on the basis of consumption ceilings and do not measure or count the amount of coal consumed, which has led to losses and waste. In addition, some of the equipment used to burn coal is outmoded and backward and the repair of this equipment does not meet technical requirements, consequently, the consumption of coal per unit of product is too high. For example, the Ninh Binh and Uong Bi Power Plants use only 0.5-0.6 kilogram of coal to produce 1 kilowatt of electric power; meanwhile, the Lang Son Power Plant must use 2.2 kilograms (that is, four times as much). Generally speaking, the techniques employed to burn coal are still backward and the equipment used to burn coal is based on traditional technology, consequently, its efficiency is very low and coal is not thoroughly burned; for example, at the Yen Phu Power Plant, 25 to 30 percent of the coal used is not burned.

All of the problems mentioned above exist because we have not appropriately invested in material-technical bases and have not resolved technical problems well; however, we have also given light attention to and been lax with regard to those things that we can do immediately, namely, tightly manage technical regulations and consumption ceilings, provide economic incentives and strictly enforce the law.

### III. Some Measures for Economizing on Coal

1. In mining and sorting: we must insure that we economize on coal resources by giving attention to improving the quality of newly mined coal through selective mining operations; everything from the blasting, mining, transportation and handling of coal must fully meet the requirements regarding maintaining the quality of coal. We must raise the percentage of coal mined in underground mines by the following methods:

+ In veins of coal of average thickness (3 meters), we must raise the height of coal shafts from the present level of 2 meters to 2.5 meters. Recently, the Van Danh Coal Mine raised the ceilings of its shafts to 2.4 meters. This is something that is very welcomed.

+ Thick veins of coal should be mined by dividing them into strata and paving their foundations. The coal sector has studied the paving of foundations with steel mesh at the Ha Lam Mine, where very satisfactory results have been achieved. Here, assistance is needed from the state in the form of investments in order to meet the need for steel mesh.

The coal sector will endeavor to make technological improvements in order to reduce the present rate of loss of coal in underground mines from the average of 40-50 percent to 30-40 percent.

+ As regards the sorting of coal, efforts must be focused on improving the old tipples, such as the Hong Cai tipple and the Cua Ong tipple number 1, rapidly putting the sorting of coal by means of sedimentation and suspension of tipple number 2 (designed and constructed by Poland) into stable operation and, on this basis, improving the quality of sorting and insuring that the plan for the various grades of coal is met.

In mining and sorting, it is necessary to thoroughly implement quality control, standardization and the weighing of coal.

2. In circulation and distribution: the coal sector must investigate and forecast the needs of the national economy for the various types and grades of coal for the next 5 to 10 years so that it can appropriately revise its product standards to be consistent with production capabilities, meet the needs of the national economy and facilitate circulation and distribution. The coal sector is beginning to do this and participation in this effort by the various sectors of the national economy is very much desired.

The state has directed that the coal consumption ceilings of the various sectors and localities be re-examined. We have re-examined the ceilings in nine sectors and a number of municipalities and localities. The ceilings that have been approved must be widely employed in planning production, distribution and consumption. Here, of course, it is necessary to establish the rates of loss in circulation and establish the necessary coal stockpile rates for the various production sectors.

From now on, the distribution of coal will be based on approved ceilings and coal will be supplied on the basis of the rate of implementation of the plans of the production sectors, not supplied in quantities exceeding the percentage of the plan that has been implemented, regardless of the plan approved at the start of the year.

The Ministry of Mines and Coal and the Ministry of Communications and Transportation must quickly establish uniform coal shipping and receiving procedures. Wherever coal is shipped or received, it must be weighed, its quality must be inspected and a certificate certifying the quality of the coal must be issued. Coal wharves, storage yards and storehouses must be thoroughly researched and designed and must be improved and reconstructed to avoid grades of coal becoming mixed, avoid coal becoming polluted and avoid coal easily being stolen.

We must improve security operations and coordinate with the security agencies in a determined effort to stop the theft of coal in circulation and distribution. In the immediate future, it is necessary to study the use of containers to transport coal briquettes to the railroad and number 3 lump coal for glass and nitrogen fertilizer production in order to reduce the present rate of downgraded coal from 40 percent to approximately 20-25 percent.

3. In consumption: it is necessary to formulate and promulgate coal consumption regulations designed to insure that coal is used for the correct purpose, used by the correct consumers and used in an economical manner. We must provide incentives for units to reduce their coal consumption ceilings, penalize units that consume coal over and above their ceilings and not allocate coal to units that do not establish coal consumption ceilings.

We must continue to revise coal consumption ceilings for the various sectors and localities, establish rates of loss in the processes of circulation and storage and establish reasonable coal stockpile levels for the production sectors. On this basis, we must formulate a coal distribution plan and distribute coal in strict accordance with it.

The sectors and other consumers of coal must replan their storehouses and storage yards, tightly manage the supplying of coal in the production process, implement ceilings, accurately weigh coal and keep thorough records in order to avoid losses, manage the technology for improving the quality of coal products and lay the basis for the best possible cost accounting.

The coal sector will continue to research the cleaning and processing of coal (such as coal briquettes, coal sticks and so forth) for supply to the sectors of the national economy. The various sectors of the national economy must also intensify their work in this area (by, for example, researching the production of coke from undersize coal, making electrodes from anthracite coal and so forth) in order to make the most efficient possible use of coal resources.

The sectors and other consumers of coal must research ways to improve their technology and equipment, beginning with coal furnaces, and increase the efficiency of coal use. Determined steps must be taken to replace very backward and outmoded equipment.

7809

CSO: 4209/264

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### BRIEFS

DONG NAI RESETTLERS--Over the past years, Dong Nai Province has moved almost 60,000 persons from various cities and towns to new economic zones. The resettlers have produced enough grain to become self-sufficient in food with an average per capita of 350 kilograms per persons. They are striving to fulfill their grain obligation toward the state. [BK201401 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Mar 82]

CSO: 4209/271



## AGRICULTURE

### HANOI REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES OVER PAST 10 DAYS

BK221105 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Review of agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Summary] "By mid-March, all provinces and cities throughout the country had planted winter-spring rice on 1.6 million hectares, thus fulfilling more than 95 percent of the planned norm. The 5th month-spring rice cultivation season is now over in the northern provinces except for some localities in the mountainous region.

"According to the Ministry of Agriculture, all localities in the north have planted this rice on almost 1.3 million hectares. This figure, which represents 97 percent of the planned norm, shows an increase of 6,000 hectares over last year.

These localities are now concentrating manpower and materials on caring for and fertilizing the 5th month-spring rice. To date, they have finished the first phase of weeding for this rice on more than 80 percent of the cultivated area.

"At present, many areas of rice have reportedly been affected by insects and blight, especially rice blast. To prevent this disease from spreading to other areas, all localities are actively guiding the peasants in applying nitrogenous fertilizer to riceplants at the right time and in accordance with techniques."

The southern provinces have concluded the cultivation of the winter-spring rice. Peasants in these provinces are now continuing to care for and protect this rice against insects and blight. The harvest of the winter-spring rice has already begun in many southern provinces. "Long An has finished this work on more than 80 percent of the cultivated area, Tien Giang on 60 percent of the cultivated area, and Minh Hai on more than 40 percent of the cultivated area."

According to preliminary reports from a number of provinces, this year the winter-spring rice has produced a high yield. "An Giang has attained a yield of more than 4 tons per hectare, Dong Thap 4 tons per hectare, and Ben Tre more than 2 tons per hectare."



Along with planting rice, all localities throughout the country have stepped up the cultivation of subsidiary and industrial crops. "Over the past 10 days, they have planted these crops on another 70,000 hectares, thus bringing to nearly 800,000 hectares the total area planted with subsidiary and industrial crops in the winter-spring crop season. This figure, however, shows a decrease of some 100,000 hectares compared to the same period last year."

Except for soybeans, the areas of other food crops are smaller than the same period last year. "To date, soybeans have been planted on more than 30,000 hectares. This figure, although shows an increase of more than 20,000 hectares, represents only 30 percent of the planned norm for 1982."

In the days ahead, the northern provinces should concentrate on caring for and protecting 5th month-spring rice against insects, blight and drought while the southern provinces should continue to harvest the winter-spring rice and fulfill their grain obligation to the state along with formulating plans for the summer-fall crop production.

In addition to rice, all localities throughout the country should mobilize manpower together with the necessary means and materials to accelerate the cultivation of various kinds of subsidiary and industrial crops, striving to complete this work on the slated area within this year. With regard to animal husbandry in particular, they should increase the numbers of fowl and domestic animals, especially hogs and cattle.

CSO: 4209/271

## AGRICULTURE

### DEVELOPING FORESTRY BY COMBINING IT WITH AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Feb 82 p 1

[ Editorial: "Forestry To Be Developed Along the Line of Combining Forestry and Agriculture" ]

[ Text ] More than one-half of our country's area is covered by forests. A great resource of our country, forests are directly related in many ways to the national economy and the livelihood of people everywhere.

As a result of backward production, exploitation, wasteful uses of resources and U.S. bombings and toxic chemicals during the war years, our forests have been seriously destroyed. About 5 million hectares of forests have become utterly depleted, with land being left uncultivated and parched and open to natural calamities like storms, floods and droughts, which cause even more damages. The proportion of forest-covered land -- a condition for ecological balance and improvement of the environment -- has been reduced below the necessary level.

Although we have made many efforts to plant trees to build new forests, the achievements so far obtained have failed to compensate for the area of destroyed forests. Protecting forests and afforesting land, restoring the vegetation needed and making millions of hectares of bare hills fertile again to stop their continued deterioration is a job of everybody, a job that the state and the people must do together.

To build and protect our forest assets requires combined measures -- planting, protecting, regenerating and exploiting. An effective formula that has been proved by reality is to combine forestry with agriculture; afforestation in the manner of gardening is a correct formula and both a technical measure aimed at intensive afforestation and protection of forests and an economic measure aimed at using forest land as a total enterprise, exploiting in a combined manner our resources and making a lot of products.

The 12 units engaged in forestry combined with agricultural production, according to observations by the Ministry of Forestry, have properly fulfilled the task of planting trees and improving and protecting forests, improving the quality of new forests, raising the degree of soil fertility and increasing the biological productivity and economic values of forests. In 1981, these units produced nearly 5,000 tons of grain and hundreds of tons of vegetables, raised 3,000 water buffaloes and cows, raised fish in tens of hectares of ponds and lakes and ensured 2-3 months of grain supplies for each person. They combined in production forestry with agriculture, settled-farming-and-settled-life zones and new economic zones and succeeded in preventing the practice of burning and destroying forests.

Our country has a large population but very little area of cultivated land. In the next few years we must try to extend this area, but no matter what effort we make the country as a whole has only 10 million hectares of crop land. In this area, even if we step up intensive cultivation and raise additional crops, we cannot satisfy society's needs for grain and food, nor provide raw materials for industry and goods for export.

The forestry sector is assigned by the state to manage more than 15 million hectares of forests, including more than 10 million hectares of commercially exploited forests. In a very large part of this forest area we can plant additional grain and food-yielding crops, medicinal plants and trees that provide industry with raw materials and raise animals on a large scale. This is a potential that is not very hard to exploit.

Combining forestry and agriculture on the basis of forestry is a scientific and progressive production formula. The resolution adopted by the 11th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee states: "Develop and effectively manage forestry along the line of closely combining forestry with agriculture, further developing the forest assets, fighting forest destruction and fires and ensuring enough timber for domestic need and export."

By reviewing experiences, recommending early the methods and formulas for combining forestry and agriculture suitable for individual zones and inserting them in its business plan, the forestry sector will create for itself a new working method, totally fulfill its task and provide society with an increasing volume of grain and food.

5598

CSO: 4209/266

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

AG-INDUSTRIAL MEETING--Hanoi VNA 15 March--A delegation led by Luu Thi Phuong Mai, vice-minister of food industry, attended a ministerial conference on agricultural-industrial development held in Baghdad recently. While in Iraq, the delegation exchanged views with leading officials of the Ministries of Industry and Minerals, and Agriculture, on promoting industrial and agricultural cooperation between the two countries. It was warmly received by Tahir al-Tawfiq, member of the revolutionary command council and minister of industry and minerals. [Text] [OW151740 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 15 Mar 82]

GRAIN DELIVERY PACE SLOWS--In an effort to score achievements in honor of the coming Fifth Party Congress, during the first 8 days of March, nine Mekong River Delta provinces delivered to state granaries an additional 42,000 tons of grain, collected mostly from agricultural tax, debts and two-way contracts. Long An, Hau Giang, Cuu Long and Tien Giang Provinces have accelerated their grain delivery. Cuu Long Province has loaned to peasants hundreds of empty sacks and bags to bring paddy to granaries. The joint state-private export corporation in Tien Giang Province has supplied thousands of tons of cement to the grain sector so the latter can sell it to peasants for grain. Compared to February, the pace of grain delivery in these provinces is slow. They are coordinating with related sectors in seeking ways to overcome difficulties to accelerate the grain collection. As of 13 March, Minh Hai Province had collected more than 62,000 tons of paddy from the 1982 10th-month rice crop. The U Minh, Minh Ha and Dong Hai state farms have delivered 5,000 tons of paddy. Besides the amount of paddy collected from the 10th-month crop tax, Tran Van Thoi, U Minh and Thoi Binh Districts have organized the transportation to state granaries of nearly 40,000 tons of paddy which were entrusted to production collectives and peasants for safekeeping. State-operated, state-private and private rice mills in the province have been asked to act as rice-purchasing dealers for the state. The province has mobilized all transportation means to deliver more than 22,000 tons of good quality rice. [Text] [BK180429 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Mar 82]

NGHIA BINH GRAIN PRODUCTION--In an effort to increase agricultural production, Nghia Binh Province has established 412 agricultural cooperatives and 464 production collectives. In 1981, the province produced 520,000 tons of grain or 24.5 percent more than the previous year's production. The province also delivered to state granaries 75,000 tons of paddy as its grain obligation. [BK201401 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Mar 82]

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### 1981 PRODUCTION OF COAL SECTOR REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Feb 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "The Coal Sector Develops Its Potential and Increases Both the Quality and Output of Coal"]

[Text] Last year, the coal sector produced 5.720 million tons of coal (100.5 percent of its plan and 15.3 percent more than in 1980), stripped 15 million cubic meters of overburden (69.9 percent of its plan and 90 percent of the overburden stripped in 1980) and dug 14,836 meters of shaft (88.4 percent of its plan and 25.1 percent more than in 1980). The total output value of the sector exceeded the plan by 1.5 percent and was 12.7 percent higher than in 1980. Exported coal exceeded the plan by 25 percent.

This year, the coal sector will produce 6.3 million tons of coal, dig nearly 31,000 meters of shaft, strip from 23 million to 25 million cubic meters of overburden and increase the amount of the plan completed by more than 50 percent compared to last year. The coal sector is a sector that is conducting a pilot project for the state in financial and business independence, which includes independence in such matters as foreign relations, the wage fund for the sector, planning, prices, product marketing and so forth. The coal sector has discussed ways to shift to socialist business practices, develop existing potentials and make investments in depth in order to increase its production capacity.

In the face of pressing qualitative requirements, the coal sector is endeavoring to increase the production of lump coal 1.5 times compared to last year and increase the production of slack coal for exportation as well as the production of coal for power plants. This will primarily be achieved by making greater use of the present capacity of tipples and only sorting coal at mines when tipples are operating at full capacity but not sorting all of the coal being produced. Scientific-technical and production activities will focus on reducing the size of the pieces of coal in order to produce more lump coal. The sector will also establish prices that will provide incentive for domestic installations to use coal in an economical and reasonable manner.

7809

CSO: 4209/238

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### BRIEFS

COAL MINES BUILT, EXPANDED—Hanoi, 17 Mar VNA—New coal mines are being built and old ones expanded with the aim of achieving a six percent increase in gross coal output this year compared with 1981 and preparing for large scale extraction in the following years. For this purpose, production of coal has been boosted at all mines, especially at the major ones such as Cao Son, Mong Duong, Na Duong, Vang Danh and Mao Khe. Cao Son, the largest open-cast mine of Vietnam built with Soviet assistance with a capacity of from two to three million tonnes a year, became operational in 1980. This year it is expected to yield 400,000 tonnes of coal. Mong Duong, an old coal pit used to produce around 200,000 tonnes a year but was later abandoned by the French. Rehabilitation began in 1973 and this year it is expected to produce 40,000 tonnes. Under the 1981-85 plan, 15 kilometres of tunnels will be dug at this mine. The Na Duong mine in Lang Son Province, also an old one producing coal for cement plants, is being enlarged with a targetted output of about 400,000 tonnes in 1985. This year's target is from 80,000 to 100,000 tonnes. [OW181223 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 17 Mar 82]

CSO: 4220/439



## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### BRIEFS

HANOI AIR TERMINAL INAUGURATED--After 6 months of rapid construction the Hanoi international air terminal was officially inaugurated on 14 March. The inaugural ceremony was presided over by Huynh Tan Phat, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and attended by representatives of many sectors. [BK201401 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Mar 82]

CSO: 4209/271

LABOR

HO CHI MINH CITY ASSAULT YOUTHS ASSIGNED TO DAC LAC PROVINCE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Hoang Binh: "Ho Chi Minh City Assault Youths Complete Nearly 200 Percent of Their Timber Harvesting Quota"]

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh City assault youth force recently volunteered to fell timber and process forestry products in Quang Tin and Quang Khe (Dac Nong District, Dac Lac Province). As a result of using product contracts for each job and organizing many different forms of emulation in celebration of the 5th Party Congress, the city's assault youth force has harvested 8,000 cubic meters of wood and sent it to the city to support construction and processing. During the days of the "receding waters" emulation drive, timber was harvested at a rapid, a rate approaching 200 percent of their quota. At the Quang Tin forestry site, assault youths harvested 500 cubic meters of timber in January. At the Quang Khe forestry site, the assault youth force erected a 10 cubic meter per day sawmill 10 days ahead of schedule. In January, 1982, the city's assault youth force continued to intensify its emulation in order to complete the erection of a paper mill in Dac Nong that has a capacity of 1,000 tons per year.

7809

CSO: 4209/238

## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### PROGRESS, PROBLEMS OF NEW ECONOMIC ZONES REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Minh Uyen: "Redistributing Labor and Clearing Land To Build New Economic Zones"]

[Text] As we entered the new period, the resolution of the 4th Party Congress pointed out: "We must redistribute labor on a nationwide scale, within each sector, within each locality and within each installation and shift a large portion of the agricultural labor force from the densely populated areas to sparsely populated areas in order to create additional farmland." Under the second 5-year plan (1976-1980), in keeping with this decision, we moved from the densely populated areas that have little arable land and the cities to new economic zones some 1.5 million persons (including 750,000 laborers), or the equivalent of 1.6 times as many persons sent to clear land between the years 1960 and 1975. The areas that sent the most people to open new land were: the Red River Delta: 303,000 persons; the three coastal provinces of Zone 5: 363,000 persons; Ho Chi Minh City: 290,000 persons, and so forth; these persons have constructed more than 200 state farms, more than 300 cooperatives and more than 200 new villages. The new economic zones began by clearing 650,000 hectares of wilderness (2.7 times the amount cleared between the years 1960 and 1975 and 10 percent of the farmland opened since then). Of this amount, 112,000 hectares have been cleared in the Central Highlands; 88,000 hectares in the Mekong River Delta, 139,000 hectares in eastern Nam Bo; 103,000 hectares along the coast of Trung Bo; and 55,000 hectares in the midlands and mountains of Bac Bo. Many new population centers have been established and many installations in the infrastructure have been constructed. In the new economic zones, we have constructed 187,000 homes, 1,700 basic general schools, 350 child care centers and kindergartens, 340 public health stations, 22 hospitals, 270 stores, 1,500 kilometers of roads, 220 bridges, 30 pump stations, 130 dams and 380 kilometers of irrigation and drainage ditches.

The above mentioned results have helped to expand production, redistribute labor and the population among the various areas of the country and increase our national defense potentials in mountainous areas, especially in border areas.

However, the redistribution of labor and the clearing of land to build new economic zones have also been marked by a number of weaknesses in the recent past.

The efficiency of land clearing operations is not high. The percentage of cleared land that is put into production is still low, only 80 percent. Wilderness has been allowed to grow back on tens of thousands of hectares. Of the land that has been put into production, only 39 percent has been used to build fields; the majority is being used for nomadic style production; and the material bases supporting production are in short supply and are not well coordinated, consequently, production in the new economic zones is still unstable (the state rice farms in the Mekong Delta annually lose about 40 percent of the crop they plant; as much as 60 percent of the coffee planted each year in the Central Highlands dies). The yield of crops is low; rice usually only yields about 1 ton per hectare. The living conditions of the people in the majority of the new economic zones are still marked by many difficulties. More than 70 percent of the houses in the new economic zones are temporary houses; there is a shortage of schools; medical care facilities on the basic level are lacking and rudimentary; at many places, it is necessary to walk 20 to 50 kilometers to buy grain; there is only one store for every 8,000 persons in the Central Highlands and one store for every 18,000 persons in the Mekong Delta; very little has been done to meet cultural needs and, at some places, the people do not see one cultural entertainment program in an entire year.

This situation has caused laborers to not have peace of mind and has reduced their confidence in carrying out the program of sending people to clear land and build new economic zones. Some 300,000 persons, 20 percent, have returned home instead of remaining in new economic zones.

Our country is in the process of shifting from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. The consequences of a backward economy have created a lack of uniformity in the distribution of labor among the various areas of the country and separated the two basic factors of production, labor and arable land. Moreover, the average amount of agricultural land per capita in our country is very low compared to many other countries of the world, only 0.1 hectare. Meanwhile, this average is 3.15 hectares in Canada; 2.2 hectares in the Soviet Union; 2.14 hectares in the United States; 0.6 hectare in Bulgaria; 0.6 hectare in Hungary; and 0.37 hectare in the GDR. The agricultural land of our country constitutes 17.6 percent of our country's land but it can be increased to 35 percent. Therefore, accelerating the redistribution of labor and the clearing of land to build new economic zones has become a pressing demand of developing the economy and strengthening the national defense system.

The clearing of land to build new economic zones is only carried out in areas in which humans have not stepped foot, in which natural conditions are relatively harsh and in which communications and liaison with other areas involve many difficulties. Therefore, in order to achieve high returns from the clearing of land, investigations and planning must be carried out first. We must learn the characteristics and nature of the soil and the climate, customs and habits of the locality. On this basis, we must establish production guidelines, plan population centers and plan fields; we must estimate in advance the difficulties and advantages that will exist when people are being sent to clear land in order to carry out ideological work and find the necessary measures to overcome these difficulties.

Redistributing labor and sending persons to clear land and build new economic zones are not merely a matter of redistributing the population among the various areas of the country, but are also a very comprehensive construction project involving not only the construction of individual economic units, but also the simultaneous construction of a new population center, a new organization of society; consequently, it is necessary to make rather large investments in order to relocate people, build the infrastructure and material bases supporting everyday life, clear land, immediately initiate intensive cultivation in areas of new lands and so forth. The minimum amount of capital that must be invested to clear 1 hectare of land and put it into production varies depending upon the conditions at each place. Recently, one of the reasons for the low returns from the clearing of land has been the small amount of capital invested and the lack of well coordinated investments. For example, in order to put 1 hectare of cleared land into intensive cultivation, it is necessary to invest from 3,000 to 4,000 dong; however, the new plan only calls for 1,100-1,200 dong in investments and actual investments have only been 175 dong per hectare in the Mekong Delta, 260 dong per hectare in eastern Nam Bo and 371-415 dong per hectare in the Central Highlands. At the state farms, actual investments compared to necessary investments per hectare of land are low for a number of crops: coffee: 24 percent; cotton: 13.3 percent; two-season rice production: 16 percent and so forth. Therefore, plans for relocating people must be based on the investment capabilities of the state, the ability to mobilize capital among the collective economic units and the people and the guideline "the state and the people working together." In view of the fact that investment capital is limited and management capabilities are weak, it is necessary to adhere to the following guideline when planning the stages and priority of jobs in land clearing: doing the easy jobs first, doing the difficult jobs last, making well coordinated, complete investments in each area and immediately initiating intensive cultivation on all cleared land.

In addition to the measures mentioned above, the selection of the forms of land clearing and the organizing of persons to go clear land are of very important significance. The experience of many years of sending persons to clear land shows that importance must be attached to all three forms of land clearing and that a suitable form must be selected based on specific conditions: clearing land and building state-operated installations, clearing land and building cooperatives or independent production units or the clearing of land by households working together. Regardless of the form employed, it is best to send entire families, to send families to join their laborers as soon as possible; in this way, their living conditions, thinking and feelings quickly become stabilized and production develops more quickly. In the labor forces sent to new economic zones, it is necessary to establish balance among the various types of direct production labor, management labor, scientific-technical cadres, public health and educational forces and labor in the services; this will create favorable conditions for rapidly organizing an economic unit and a new population center.

The sending of persons to clear land requires that good ideological work be performed and that preparations be made at both the place from which they are leaving and the place to which they are being sent. At present, the provinces



and districts that have people leaving and arriving have organized brotherhoods and coordinate with one another to create the conditions for the people going to clear land; this is a good practice and must be developed upon. As regards the sending of people to clear land, although experience has shown that it is best to send entire families, many difficulties are encountered during the initial period in a new land area, difficulties that cannot be immediately overcome. Therefore, during the initial period, it is necessary to send young, healthy laborers first to build advance stations and build the material bases necessary for production and everyday life, thereby making it possible to rapidly send entire families to new land areas.

In recent years, the redistribution of labor and the population in order to make efficient use of labor and arable land and develop production has undergone a new change and become an intense nationwide movement. Under the third 5-year plan (1981-1985), the task regarding the redistribution of labor and the sending of people to build new economic zones will be even larger and require greater efforts, appropriate concern and close coordination on the part of the various sectors, levels and localities in order to help successfully implement the decisions that will be made by the 5th Congress of the Party.

7809

CSO: 4209/238

## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Hoàng Anh

Member of the VCP Central Committee; minister of finance; on 13-23 February 1982 he met with a visiting CEMA delegation. [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 Feb 82 p 1]

Trương Đình Bàng [TRUOWNG DINHF BANGF]

chairman of the Central Council of the Vanguard Teenager Unit; "Director of the Kim Dong Publishing House; on 19 February 1982 he was present when a collection of books was received from the Soviet Lenin Communist Youth Group. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Feb 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Xuân Bảo [NGUYEENX XUAAN BAOR]

\*Director of the Food Service, Hanoi; his comments on adulteration of rice appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 21 Jan 82 p 4)

Trần Bình [TRAANF BINHF] aka Như Cương [NHUW CUWOWNG], deceased

Born in 1905; member of the VCP since 1930; former judge of the Supreme People's Court; former Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Ha Tinh Province; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 25 February 1982. (NHAN DAN 26 Feb 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Bổng [NGUYEENX VAWN BOONGR]

Editor-in-chief of the weekly culture and arts newspaper VAN NGHE; his comments marking the anniversary of the armed forces arts and culture magazine VAN NGHE QUAN DOI appeared in the cited source. (VAN NGHE QUAN DOI No 1, Jan 82 p 14)

Nguyễn Chuông [NGUYEENX CHUONG], Senior Colonel

Deputy Commander of an unspecified corps located on the northern border; his comments marking the anniversary of the armed forces culture and arts magazine VAN NGHE QUAN DOI appeared in the cited source. (VAN NGHE QUAN DOI No 1, Jan 82 pp 24,25)

Vũ Đình Cự [VUX DINHF CUVJ]

Deputy Head of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; his article on physics in popular education appeared in the cited source. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 Feb 82 p 6)

Phan Mạnh Diễm [PHAN MANHJ ZIEEMX]

\*Acting Head of Asia Department 2, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 16 February 1982 he attended the opening session of the 5th Conference of Foreign Ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in Vientiane. (NHAN DAN 17 Feb 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Dung [NGUYEENX ZUNG]

Member of the People's Committee, Hanoi; director of the Finance Service, Hanoi; on 21 January 1982 he attended the 4th session of the 8th People's Council, Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 30 Jan 82 p 4)

Hồ Xuân Dương [HOOF XUAAN ZUOWNG]

\*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Quynh Luu District, Nghe Tinh Province; his article "Solving Problems of Food and Clothing at the District Level" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Feb 82 p 3)

Phạm Ngọc Dương [PHAMJ NGOCJ ZUOWNG]

\*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Cam Thuy District, Thanh Hoa Province; his article "Exploit Every Natural Potential" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 17 Feb 82 p 3)

Tổng Trần Dao [TOONGS TRAAHF DAOF]

Vice minister of agriculture; recently he attended ceremonies marking the anniversary of the agriculture journal TAP CHI KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP. (NONG NGHIEP 5 Feb 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Chí Dịch [NGUYEENX CHIS DICHJ]

\*Head of the Waterways Transportation Police Department; his article "Opposing Negative Behavior in Nam Dinh Port" appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 10 Feb 82 p 5)

<sup>^</sup><sup>^</sup>  
Ngô Diên [NGOO DIEENF]

SRV ambassador to Kampuchea; on 18 February 1982 he attended a performance in Phnom Penh by a visiting Vietnamese entertainment troupe. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Feb 82 p 4)

<sup>~</sup><sup>^</sup>  
Võ Nguyên Giáp [VOX NGUYEEN GIAPS], Senior General

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; \*chairman of the Central Economic Zoning Commission [Uy Ban Phan vung kinh te trung uong]; recently he attended session of the commission. (NHAN DAN 19 Feb 82 p 1)

<sup>^</sup><sup>^</sup>  
Trần Hào [TRAANF HAOF]

\*Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission; in the end of 1981 he attended a roundtable conference in Hoang Lien Son Province sponsored by the Vietnam Socialist Party magazine TO QUOC and the local newspaper HOANG LIEN SON. (TO QUOC No 12, Dec 81 p 13)

<sup>^</sup><sup>^</sup>  
Lê Văn Hiến [LEE VAWN HIEENF]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thuan Hai Province; his article "Incremental Maturation of Thuan Hai During Five Years" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Feb 82 p 3)

<sup>^</sup><sup>^</sup>  
Lê Văn Hoan [LEE VAWN HOAN]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Trieu Hai District, Binh Tri Thien Province; his article "Trieu Hai's Ability To Solve the Problem of Food and Clothing" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 22 Feb 82 p 2)

<sup>^</sup><sup>^</sup>  
Lương Tuấn Khang [LUWOWNG TUAANS KHANG], Major General

Deputy Commander, 3d Military Region; recently he attended a meeting sponsored by the 3d Military Region to mark the anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Feb 82 p 1)

<sup>~</sup><sup>^</sup>  
Nguyễn Ngọc Khanh [NGUYEENX NGOCJ KHANH]

Head of the Grain Service, Cuu Long Province; his article "Grain Collection in Cuu Long" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Feb 82 p 2)

<sup>^</sup><sup>^</sup>  
Lê Khắc [LEE KHAWCS]

Alternate member of the VCP Central Committee; minister of foreign trade; \*chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Algeria Committee for Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation; on 24 February 1982 he participated in talks with an Algerian economic delegation. (NHAN DAN 25 Feb 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Khiếu [NGUYEENX VAWN KHIEEU], \*Senior Colonel

\*Commander of the Artillery Officers School; his article "The Artillery Officers School Is 25 Years Old" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 18 Feb 82 p 2)

Kiều Kinh [KIEEUF KINH]

\*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thach That District, Hanoi; on 1 February 1982 he attended ceremonies marking the anniversary of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 3 Feb 82 p 1)

Đặng Xuân Kỳ [DAWNGJ XUAAN KYF]

\*Deputy Curator of the Ho Chi Minh Museum; on 1 February 1982 he attended ceremonies in Thach That District, Hanoi marking the anniversary of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 3 Feb 82 p 1)

Lưu Quý Kỳ [LUWU QUYS KYF]

Head of the Press Publications Section, Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; secretary general of the Vietnam Journalists Association; on 19 January 1982 he attended ceremonies marking the 20th anniversary of the transportation newspaper GIAO THONG VAN TAI. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 30 Jan 82 p 1)

Phan Hữu Lăng [PHAN HUWUX LANGX], deceased

Born in 1908; member of the VCP since 1934; former cadre of the Foreign Relations Department of the VCP Central Committee; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 22 February 1982. (NHAN DAN 23 Feb 82 p 4)

Van Lâm [VAWN LAAM]

\*Acting Editor-in-chief of the transportation newspaper GIAO THONG VAN TAI; on 19 January 1982 he attended ceremonies marking the 20th anniversary of the newspaper. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 30 Jan 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Linh [NGUYEENX VAWN LINH]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; \*secretary of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he attended a conference of the Vietnam Women's Union in Ho Chi Minh City. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Feb 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Quốc Lưu [NGUYEENX QUOOCS LUWUJ]

\*Head of the Commerce Service, Nghe Tinh Province; his article "Exploit Local Sources of Goods" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Feb 82 p 2)



Trần Đức Minh [TRAANF DUWCS MINH]

Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; in the end of 1981 he attended a roundtable conference sponsored by the Vietnam Socialist Party magazine TO QUOC and the local newspaper HOANG LIEN SON. (TO QUOC No 12, Dec 81 p 13)

Trần Công Mãn [TRAANF COONG MAAN]

Editor-in-chief of the Armed Forces daily newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN; his comments marking the anniversary of the armed forces magazine VAN NGHE QUAN DOI appeared in the cited source. (VAN NGHE QUAN DOI No 1, Jan 82 p 15)

[Accompanying photo of Tran Cong Man in uniform]

Phan Đoan Nam [PHAN ZOANX NAM]

\*Deputy head of a department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 16 February 1982 he attended the opening session of the 5th Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in Vientiane. (NHAN DAN 17 Feb 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Quang Nhâm [NGUYEENX QUANG NHAAM]

\*Deputy head of the Communications and Transportation Service, Thai Binh Province; his article "Stop Destroying Roads" appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 10 Feb 82 p 5)

Hoàng Nó [HOANGF NOS]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Son La Province; his article "Advances in Son La" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 25 Feb 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Như Phả [NGUYEENX NHUW PHAR]

Editorial Secretary of the scientific journal TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 12, Dec 81 back cover)

Đoàn Phương [DOANF PHUWOWNG]

Vice chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; on 18 February 1982 he attended a reception for a visiting delegation from the Soviet Academy of Science. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Feb 82 p 1)

<sup>^</sup>Ho Phươg [HOOF PHUWONG]

\*Deputy Editor-in-chief of the armed forces cultural magazine VAN NGHE QUAN DOI; on 9 January 1982 he attended ceremonies in Hanoi marking the 25th anniversary of his publication. (VAN NGHE 6 Feb 82 p 2)

<sup>^</sup>Le Ngoc Quang [LEE NGOCJ QUANG], \*Senior Colonel

Deputy Chief of the Foreign Liaison Department, Ministry of National Defense; recently he attended a 3d Military Region sponsored meeting to mark the anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Feb 82 p 1)

<sup>^</sup>Pham Khac Quang [PHAMJ KHAWCS QUANGR]

Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hanoi; on 11 February 1982 he attended a meeting to review Fatherland Front accomplishments of 1981 and plans for 1982. (HANOI MOI 14 Feb 82 p 1)

<sup>^</sup>Nguyen Quyet [NGUYEENX QUYETS], Lieutenant General

Member of the VCP Central Committee, commander of the 3d Military Region; recently he attended a meeting sponsored by the 3d Military Region to mark the anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Feb 82 p 1)

<sup>^</sup>Huynh Cao Son [HUYNHF CAO SOWN], \*Lieutenant Colonel

Commander of M.79 Group [Binh Tram], Transportation Department, Rear Service General Department; he was mentioned in an article on food deliveries in Kampuchea. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Feb 82 p 3)

<sup>^</sup>Nguyen Tai [NGUYEENX TAIF]

\*Vice Chairman of the State Inspection Commission; his article "Failure to Inspect Is Tantamount to Failure to Lead" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 11 Feb 82 p 1)

<sup>^</sup>Bui Trong Tan [BUIF TRONGJ TAAN]

\*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his comments on salt production appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 25 Feb 82 p 3)

<sup>^</sup>Le Quang Thao [LEE QUANG THAOR]

\*Deputy head of the Party History Research Department of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; on 1 February 1982 he attended ceremonies in Hanoi marking the anniversary of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 3 Feb 82 p 1)

Le Van Tham [LEE VAWN THAAM]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Song Be Province; his article "Song Be Restores Production and Stabilizes the People's Lives" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 17 Feb 82 p 3)

[Note: This individual's name was previously given as Le Van Nam [LEE VAWN NAM]]

Nguyen Xuan Thinh [NGUYEENX XUAAN THINHJ]

Head of the Training Department, Ministry of Engineering and Metals; his article "Planning Training of Technicians" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Feb 82 p 2)

Tran Minh Thong [TRAANF MINH THOONG]

\*Head of the Labor Service, Ha Bac Province; his denial of bribery in recruiting workers for overseas jobs appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 Feb 82 p 2)

Pham Trong Thuan [PHAMJ TRONGJ THUAAN]

\*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Nam Ninh District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his article "Assignment of Economic, Technical and Managerial Cadre to the Basic Level Units" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Feb 82 p 2)

Nguyen Van Tien [NGUYEENX VAWN TIEENS]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghia Hung District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his article "Concentrate Forces To Promote Agricultural Production" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 20 Feb 82 p 3)

Ha Hoc Trac [HAF HOCJ TRACJ]

Head of the Hanoi Polytechnic College; he was listed as the author of an unspecified article in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 12, Dec 81 p 34)

Nguyen Van Trong [NGUYEENX VAWN TRONGJ]

Deputy head of the Foreign Relations Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 18 February 1982 he attended the arrival of a Soviet vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Feb 82 p 1)

Ton That Tung [TOON THAATS TUNGF], Professor

\*Chairman of the National Committee for the Investigation of the Results of American Chemical Warfare in Vietnam; on 18 February 1982 he attended a reception for a delegation from the Soviet Academy of Science. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Feb 82 p 1)

Phạm Thị T<sup>h</sup>uyet [PHAMJ THIJ TUYEETS]

Head of the Public Health Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; her article "Protect the Living Environment" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 18 Feb 82 p 3)

Nguy<sup>ê</sup>n Đ<sup>u</sup>ớc V<sup>o</sup>ng [NGUYEENX DUWCS VONGJ]

Vice chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hanoi; on 11 February 1982 he attended a meeting to review Fatherland Front activities for 1981 and plans for 1982. (HANOI MOI 14 Feb 82 p 1)

B<sup>u</sup>i Cát V<sup>u</sup> [BUIF CATS VUX]

\*Deputy Commander, 7th Military Region; his comments marking the anniversary of the armed forces culture and arts magazine appeared in the cited source. (VAN NGHE QUAN DOI No 1, Jan 82 p 22)

Đ<sup>à</sup>u Ng<sup>o</sup>c Xu<sup>â</sup>n [DAAUJ NGOCJ XUAAN]

\*Vice chairman of the State Planning Commission; on 18 February 1982 he attended the arrival of a Soviet Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Feb 82 p 1)

CSO: 4209/282

## PUBLICATIONS

### TABLE OF CONTENTS OF 'TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC' NO 12, 1981

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 81 Back Cover

[Text] Promoting Scientific and Technical Activities Designed To Economize on Energy, Raw Materials and Building Materials (pp 1-3)  
(Abbreviated version of speech by Le Khac, head of the State Science and Technology Commission, during the session to review the scientific and technical conference on economizing on energy, raw materials and building materials held in Hanoi in November, 1981; recorded by Nguyen Thuong)

Concerning the Matter of Economizing on Energy, Raw Materials and Building Materials (pp 3-12)  
(Report of the State Science and Technology Commission presented by Hoang Dinh Phu, deputy head of the commission, at the scientific and technical conference on economizing on energy, raw materials and building materials held in Hanoi in November, 1981)

Haiphong City and the Application of Science and Technology for the Purpose of Economizing on Materials (pp 13-15)  
(Excerpt from report of the Haiphong Municipal People's Committee delivered by Vo Thi Hoang Mai, vice chairman of the committee, at the scientific and technical conference on economizing on energy, raw materials and building materials, November, 1981; headline provided by TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC)

Economizing on Coal in Production, Circulation and Consumption (pp 16-18)  
(Excerpts from presentation of the Ministry of Mines and Coal made by Tran Anh Vinh, vice minister, at the scientific and technical conference on economizing on energy, raw materials and building materials in November, 1981)

Science-Technology and the Development of the Mekong River Delta (pp 19-21)  
(Excerpt from report of the State Science and Technology Commission presented by Professor Nguyen Ngoc Tran, deputy head of the commission, at the Mekong Delta Science and Technology Conference (September 1981); headline provided by TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC)



The Hanoi Polytechnic College and the Political Bureau's Resolution Concerning the Science and Technology Policy (pp 22-24)

(Article by Ha Hoc Trac, dean of the Hanoi Polytechnic College)

The 1981-1985 Scientific-Technical Activity Program of the Central Poultry Corporation (pp 25-27 and 24)

(Article by Le Hong Man, deputy head of the Central Poultry Corporation)

1981 Table of Contents of TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC (pp 28-32)

News of Scientific-Technical Activities

The 1981 Nobel Prizes in Science (p 32)

(Article based on foreign news sources)

The Scientific-Technical Conference on Economizing on Energy, Raw Materials and Building Materials (p 33)

(Unattributed article)

7809

CSO: 4209/264

END

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

APRIL 21-1982

